

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A display device comprising:
 - a display panel;
 - a light redirection element for directing light through the display panel;
 - a light guide for directing light towards the light redirection element;
 - a first light source coupled to the light guide so as to couple light into the light guide in a first direction; **and**
 - a second light source coupled to the light guide so as to couple light into the light guide in a second direction;
 - means for alternating between illumination of the first and second light sources and means for alternating between displaying a first image and a second image on the display panel substantially synchronously with alternating between illumination of the first and second light sources; and
 - means for switching between illuminating the first and second light sources simultaneously, and illuminating the first and second light sources substantially synchronously with displaying the first image and the second image on the display panel;
 - wherein the first image and the second image are images of a 3D stereoscopic image;
 - wherein when the first and second light sources are illuminated simultaneously, a 2D image is displayed on the display device;
 - wherein the light redirection element has a first groove structure having a first longitudinal axis and the light guide has a second groove structure having a second longitudinal axis and facing the first groove structure, and the first and second groove structures are arranged in a configuration operable to direct light from the first light source through the display panel with a first angular distribution and light from the second light source with a second angular distribution which is different from the first angular distribution, the first longitudinal axis being substantially parallel to the second longitudinal axis.

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Previously Presented) The display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first and second groove structures of the light redirection element and the light guide are arranged in an opposed configuration.

4. (Previously Presented) The display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first groove structure is a prism structure with a substantially triangular cross-section.

5. (Previously Presented) The display device as claimed in claim 4, wherein an angle of the joining sides forming the triangular cross-section of the prism structure of the first groove structure is between 10° and 70°.

6. (Previously Presented) The display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second groove structure is a prism structure with a substantially triangular cross-section.

7. (Previously Presented) The display device as claimed in claim 6, wherein an angle of the joining sides forming the triangular cross-section of the prism structure of the second groove structure is between 150° and 179°.

8. (Previously Presented) The display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first and second groove structures extend in a direction substantially perpendicular to an axis extending between the eyes of a user of the display panel when in use, when the display device is maintained in a position of use.

9. (Previously Presented) The display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the light with the first angular distribution is emitted in a first viewing area predominantly containing light from the first light source, and wherein the light with the second angular distribution is emitted in a second viewing area predominantly containing light from the second light source.

10. – 13. (Cancelled)

14.(Previously Presented) The display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first and second light sources are light-emitting diodes (LED) or cold cathode fluorescent lamps.

15. (Previously Presented) The display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the display panel is a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel.

16. (Previously Presented) The display device as claimed in claim 15, wherein the first and second groove structures extend in a direction substantially perpendicular to rows in an LCD panel.

17. (Currently Amended) A method of displaying 3-D and 2-D images ~~data~~ on a display device, the method comprising ~~the acts of:~~

coupling light from a first and a second light source into a light guide so as to couple light from the first light source into the light guide in a first direction and light from the second light source into the light guide in a second direction;

redirecting the light coupled into the light guide towards a light redirection element by coupling light out of the light guide by an out-coupling surface having a second groove structure; ~~and~~

further redirecting the light coupled into the light redirection element by coupling light into the light redirection element by an in-coupling surface having a first groove structure having a first longitudinal axis and facing the second groove structure having a second longitudinal axis, such that light from the first light source is directed through the display panel with a first angular distribution and light from the second light source is directed through the display panel with a second angular distribution which is different from the first angular distribution, the first longitudinal axis being substantially parallel to the second longitudinal axis;

when switched to the 3-D mode:

alternating between illumination of the first and second light sources and alternating between displaying a first image and a second image on the display panel substantially synchronously with alternating between illumination of the first and second light sources
wherein the first image and the second image are images of a 3D stereoscopic image; and

when switched to the 2-D mode:

illuminating the first and second light sources simultaneously whereby a 2D image is displayed on the display device.

18. (Cancelled)

19. (Previously Presented) The display device of claim 1, wherein the first groove structure is a first prism structure with a substantially first triangular cross-section having a first apex angle which is between 10° and 70°, and wherein the second groove structure is a second prism structure with a substantially second triangular cross-section having a second apex angle which is between 150° and 179°.

20. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the first groove structure is a first prism structure with a substantially first triangular cross-section having a first apex angle which is between 10° and 70°, and wherein the second groove structure is a second prism structure with a substantially second triangular cross-section having a second apex angle which is between 150° and 179°.